

This first amendment should read: "responsibility of speech." I have the right and the responsibility to speak in support of goodness and truth, to speak for those who have no voices.

By these standards, who would oppose this democracy? Who would oppose a family of people with voices, who exercise their natural rights and speak directly to their government for the good of all? My voice in our democracy speaks loudly, and with the same weight as all other voices carry, whether they belong to bodies older, younger, or of a different color than my own. It baffles me why so many people have no pressing desire to become a citizen of this fine democracy. The chance to have a voice in one's own country, to influence the world with what one has to say, is a powerful opportunity. Presented to many countries of the world, this tantalizing chance would be fought for like it was at our country's birth, when the first Americans would not let their voices go unheard. How fortunate to live in a country where lives are not lost searching for their voices!

I am lucky to live in such a democracy. I am fortunate to be able to speak without fear of persecution, to voice my message to the world. So many voiceless people do not have this chance. And as I speak on the importance of my voice and the voice of others, I have already made the first step . . . and I am being heard.

#### SUNSHINE IN THE COURTROOM

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 23, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1252) to modify the procedures of the Federal courts in certain matters, and for other purposes:

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, I am strongly opposed to H.R. 1252, the Judicial Reform Act, but would like to say a few words about one provision of the bill that merits strong bipartisan support.

I refer to Section 8 of the bill, which would allow Federal appellate judges, in their sole discretion, to permit televised transmission of court proceedings. It would also allow Federal district court judges to permit televised proceedings on a three-year experimental basis.

Americans have always taken a strong interest in the workings of the justice system. Yet those who have had little direct exposure to the process derive their impressions largely from fictional courtroom dramas and sensational coverage of high-profile trials. It is little wonder that many lack a proper understanding of the process by which justice is meted out in our society, and hold in scant regard the judicial officers upon whom the integrity of that process depends.

Cameras in the courtroom offer the public an alternative: an unfiltered, unedited, unvarnished glimpse of the judicial process as it really is. Like C-SPAN, which enables viewers to interpret legislative proceedings for themselves, free of intrusive commentary, televised trials allow viewers to make their own judgments regarding the fairness of the judge, the competence of counsel, the credibility of witnesses, and the quality of the evidence pre-

sented. Through first-hand observation, the average citizen can develop a greater respect for the requirements of due process, and a fuller appreciation of the importance of an independent judiciary in preserving the rule of law.

The 48 states that permit broadcast coverage of court proceedings have also found that the presence of cameras has a salutary effect on the proceedings themselves, exposing the trial process to public scrutiny and encouraging fair play, professionalism and decorum. Even judges who were hesitant to authorize television coverage have generally found the experience to be a positive one. Concerns that the media would detract from the solemnity of the proceedings and would violate the sensibilities of the participants have generally proven to be unfounded.

As a district attorney, I strongly supported the introduction of cameras into Massachusetts courtrooms, and chose to participate in the pilot program which Massachusetts undertook in the 1980s. In fact, I prosecuted the first case to go to trial under the program in 1980. The Massachusetts experiment was an enormous success, and led to the adoption of a court rule instructing judges to permit electronic coverage of public proceedings, subject to various limitations designed to ensure fairness to the parties and to safeguard the integrity of the proceedings.

From 1991-93, the Judicial Conference of the United States conducted a pilot program in six U.S. district courts and two U.S. courts of appeals which yielded similar results. A 1994 evaluation by the Federal Judicial Center concluded that cameras should be permitted in all Federal civil proceedings.

Naturally, there are some cases in which trial participants have an overriding need for anonymity, and in such cases the judge must have the discretion to bar cameras from the courtroom. Some 15 years after that first televised trial, I was the prosecutor in a highly publicized trial involving the murder of two women at a family planning clinic. In order to protect the victims' families and witnesses who were clinic patients and employees, I filed a motion asking the court to exercise its discretion to exclude cameras from the trial. The judge granted our motion based on the special circumstances of the case.

The bill provides for such situations by giving Federal judges unfettered discretion to exclude cameras at any time and for any reason.

Mr. Chairman, an educated and informed citizenry is essential to a healthy, functioning democracy. This measure will enhance public understanding of a central pillar of our democracy, and deserves our support. While I regret that it was attached to a highly controversial bill whose other provisions I could not support, I very much hope that it can be included elsewhere on our legislative agenda.

HONORING ANTHONY HARRIS ON  
THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
STONE'S RESTAURANT

**HON. RON KLINK**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1998*

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very dear friend, Anthony Harris and

a Washington, D.C. restaurant institution. On Friday, May 1, 1998 Anthony "Boss of the Sauce" Harris will celebrate the 30th Anniversary of Stoney's Restaurant.

Located at 1307 L Street in Northwest Washington, DC, Stoney's has faithfully served its clientele, 365 days a year. Over the last 30 years there have been many changes in Washington, but one thing that has remained the same is Stoney's. Whether you are there for the half priced burgers, chopped salads, or simply the conversation, Tony and his staff do not disappoint. The food at Stoney's is tremendous, the service friendly and the atmosphere is genuine. Stoney's has a familiar Pittsburgh aura, the kind of place where you always feel at home.

I applaud Anthony Harris for his hard work and dedication. His success and commitment are one that few in this fine city can claim. It is with great pride that I rise before you and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Stoney's on their 30th Anniversary. I wish Anthony Harris, Mo, Sandy and all of the employees at Stoney's the best of luck for thirty more years of success.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LINCOLN FIRE COMPANY

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1998*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the momentous occasion of the 90th Anniversary of the Borough of Totowa's Lincoln Fire Company.

The Lincoln Fire Company was formed in 1908 by a group of civic minded citizens who met at the Willard Park Hotel. The corporation papers were filed and recorded on April 23, 1908. In that same month the governing body of the Borough passed an ordinance that established the Borough of Totowa Fire Department and included the Lincoln Fire Company as one of two companies in the Borough. In July of that same year a committee was appointed for the election of a chief and assistant chief. The first elected Chief was George McCrea and the first Assistant Chief Thomas Dunkerly.

In the early years of the Company the engine was attached to passing wagons to get it to a fire. The engine carried fire pails, ladders, lanterns, hose and the firefighters' gear. Alarms were sounded by striking large steel gongs with hammers made available to citizens located in strategic areas. Whenever available, citizens who owned horses would bring them to the fire house, hitch them to the apparatus and bring it to the fire scene. For this favor a citizen was paid the sum of \$2.00.

Lincoln's headquarters have been located in what is now known as the "Old Borough Hall" since it acquired space on the ground floor of the building on Lincoln Avenue somewhere around 1910. The front part of the building housed the apparatus and the rear section of the building provided space for the Company members to hold their meetings. Additional space was acquired when the Police Department moved to the new municipal building in 1969. The meeting room has been completely remodeled and now serves as a place to hold social functions as well as meetings.

Through the years Lincoln has had a number of different fire trucks. Present members recall a Reo, a 1937 Ford '85, a 1950 Mack and the present 1967 Mack Thermodyne. All of these units were pumpers. Prior to the 20's it appears that the Company was equipped with horse hand-drawn chemical apparatus.

Active membership has averaged between twenty-five and thirty members in recent years. Membership also includes Junior Members, Social Members, Honorary Members and Life Members. The members and their families gather several times a year to celebrate special occasions such as the installation of officers, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween and the traditional Christmas Party at which the members' children and grandchildren are paid a visit by Santa Claus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the Borough of Totowa in recognizing the many outstanding and invaluable contributions the members of the Lincoln Fire Company provide to the public safety of our citizens. On this the 90th Anniversary of the Lincoln Fire Company, the members take great pride in providing volunteer fire service on a round-the-clock basis, 365 days a year, to Borough residents. In the future, as in the past and present Lincoln will continue to be the "First, Last and Always."

CONGRATULATING DR. ABRAHAM  
S. FISCHLER

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1998*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary achievements in education, public service, and leadership of Dr. Abraham S. Fischler, and to extend my sincere congratulations to him on his retirement from a long and distinguished career.

Abe is a long-time personal friend whom I admire for his vision and his commitment to serving South Florida in many capacities. He was President of Nova Southeastern University, in Fort Lauderdale, from 1970 to 1992 and currently serves as President Emeritus and University Professor. He is a member and past Chair of the Broward County School Board and is a past state-wide appointee to the Florida Education Foundation. In addition, Abe has served on the Chambers of Commerce for Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, and Davie/Cooper City. His leadership with the Hollywood Medical Center, United Way, Southeast Florida-Holocaust Memorial Center, and Overall Economic Development Committee has been a vital asset to South Florida.

Upon earning his doctorate in education from Columbia University, Abe accepted professorships at both Harvard University's Graduate School of Education and the University of California at Berkeley. He has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws from Nova University and several national honors for his leadership in science, education, and humanitarian involvements. Abe has served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation, various state departments of education, and school districts throughout the United States in addition to publishing several books, text books and numerous articles in professional journals and newspapers nationwide.

## HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 29, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6) to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Lazio-Gilman-Tauscher amendment to H.R. 6, the Higher Education Act. This amendment will provide loan forgiveness for full time child care providers across the country.

The combination of skyrocketing college tuition costs and the drastically low average salary of child care providers often prevents the most qualified college graduates from pursuing careers in child care. The average child care worker earns about \$12,000 a year while the average outstanding loan total for a college graduate ranges between \$11,000 and \$14,000, depending on geographic location. New graduates cannot afford to work in a day care center with these types of loans looming over them, and many look to teaching and other professions that given them the opportunity to earn more money.

Those who do choose to work in a day care setting quickly discover that they cannot continue to work in centers, and use their positions to help catapult them into full time teaching positions in public and private schools.

This amendment will give child care workers the incentive to remain in the child care field and will provide a similar loan forgiveness to the program already in effect for teachers, doctors and Peace Corps volunteers. This amendment provides incentives that encourage stable, highly educated, and better trained staff members in America's child care facilities. Additionally, the program is designed so that the loan forgiveness is directly related to the number of years of service in child care thus ensuring stability and continuity of providers at day care centers.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting the Lazio-Gilman-Tauscher amendment in helping to provide assistance to child care workers and to ensure that our Nation's children are being cared for by trained staff in day care centers across America.

## THE RETIREMENT OF HEINZ POLL FROM THE OHIO BALLET

**HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1998*

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise one of the best teachers that I have ever known. The classroom has not been his stage. Rather the stage has been his classroom.

Heinz Poll, the founding artistic director of Ohio Ballet, taught choreography to dancers; he taught dance to an audience that expanded from Akron, to the Northeast Ohio region, then

nationally and internationally; and he taught everyone in the dance world that the province of ballet is not solely New York and Paris.

I know it seemed improbable to many of us in Akron, Ohio, 30 years ago when Poll founded the precursor Chamber Ballet, that this company would become a national asset. But Heinz Poll's vision and drive soon made it evident that what was Akron's treasure could be shared with the world.

We are grateful that Heinz Poll will be leaving to his dancers many of his works. He has also spent his last years with the Ohio Ballet setting the stage for those who follow in his steps. They will be hard to fill.

I ask that Monday's article from the Cleveland Plain Dealer detailing Mr. Poll's work be included in the RECORD.

HEINZ POLL TO RETIRE FROM OHIO BALLET

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Monday,  
Apr. 27, 1998]

By Wilma Salisbury

Heinz Poll, founding artistic director of Ohio Ballet, will step down next spring after 31 years at the helm of Akron's nationally renowned dance company. He announced his retirement Saturday before the final performance of the company's 30th anniversary season at the Ohio Theatre in Playhouse Square.

"This is the right time," he said. "I can help the company in transition. It's much better if it's a slow transition. I'll be around to help if they wish so."

Poll, 72, said he has spent two years working on strategic plans for the company's future. Board president D. Lee Tobler said the trustees are dedicated to protecting Poll's legacy.

"Heinz's contribution to the world of dance is truly remarkable," Tobler said. "His work is full of life and true artistry. He has created an outstanding national as well as regional company which will be perpetuated in the coming years."

Tobler will head a committee of board members that will launch a national search for Poll's successor.

The new artistic director is expected to be in place by January. Poll will stay on until the end of the 1998-99 season.

"They will want someone who appreciates Heinz's vision and will keep his major works alive. I don't think anyone is looking for a big change," said associate director Barbara Schubert, longtime trustee and a member of the search committee.

Staff members realize, however, that it will not be easy for someone else to fill Poll's shoes.

"Most people came to see Heinz's company," said artistic administrator Jane Startzman, a former Ohio Ballet dancer. "It's going to be a whole different thing. There will be a new artistic director with his own vision."

The announcement of Poll's retirement comes at a time of transition for Ohio Ballet. General manager Howard Parr left the company two weeks ago to take a position with Akron Civic Theatre. A new general manager has been selected and will be announced this week. Eleven members of the company will not return next season. But six dancers and two key members of the artistic staff—ballet master Richard Dickinson and rehearsal assistant David Shimotakahara—will stay.

Poll has hired nine new dancers and two apprentices for the 1998-99 season. They will begin rehearsals in June for the company's annual Summer Festival.

"The new dancers coming in are strong people. I'm eager to work with them," Poll said.